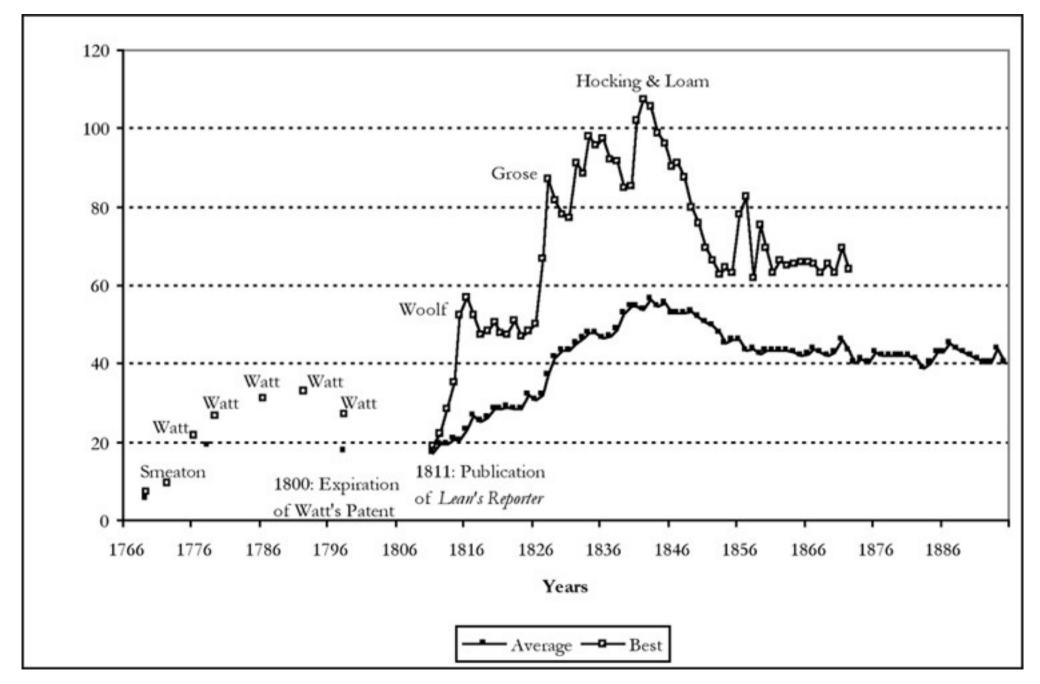


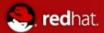
Open Source Software and Virtualization

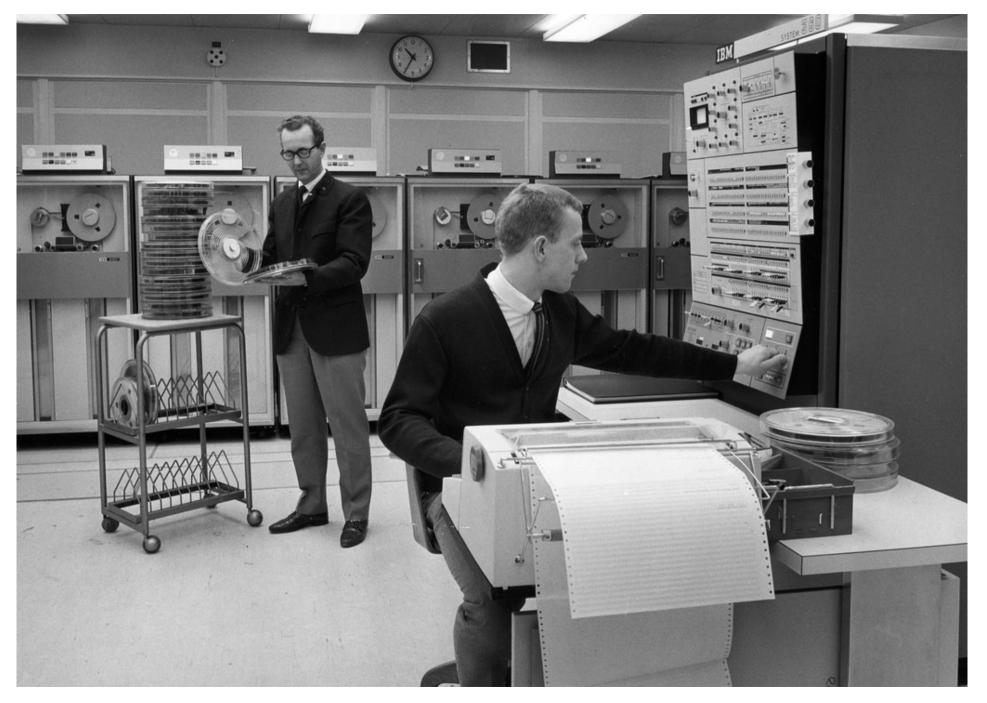
Gunnar Hellekson Lead Architect, Red Hat Government





Nuvolari (2004), http://www.firstmonday.org/ISSUES/issue10_10/nuvolari/





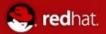




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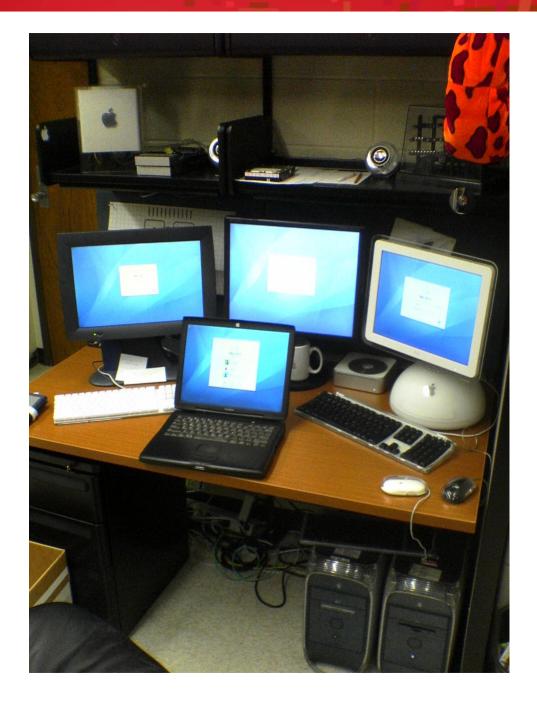






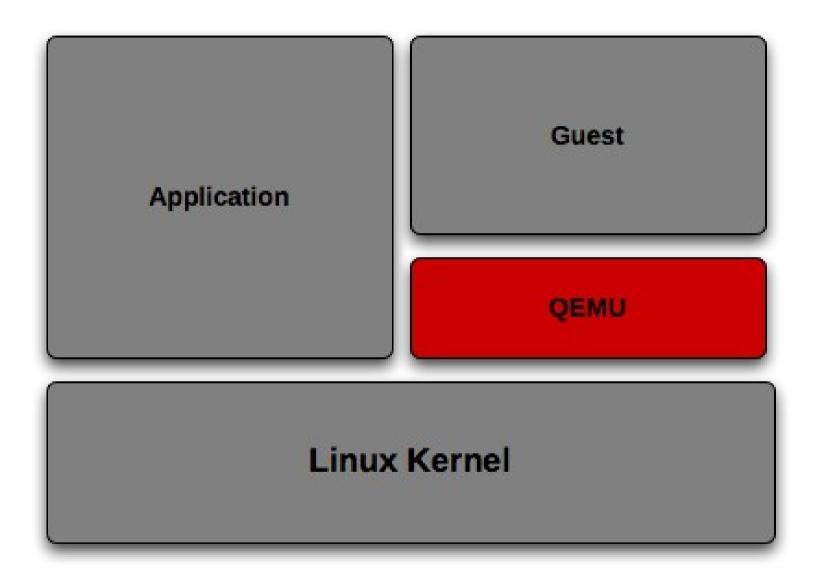
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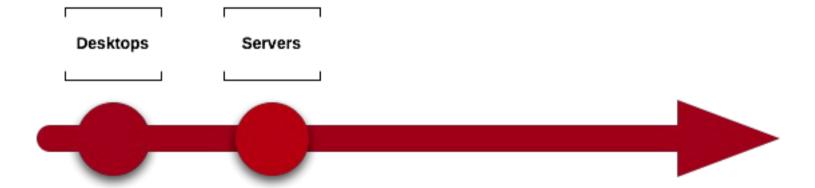
Desktop Virtualization

- Largely for test and development environments
- Popular with hobbyists
- Performance was not important
- Where virtualization methods were perfected
- Proprietary
 - VMware Workstation
 - Connectix VirtualPC
- Open Source
 - UML (since Linux 2.2)
 - QEMU (complete processor emulator)
 - Lguest (~5k lines of code)
 - FreeBSD Jails, OpenVZ (like Solaris Zones)



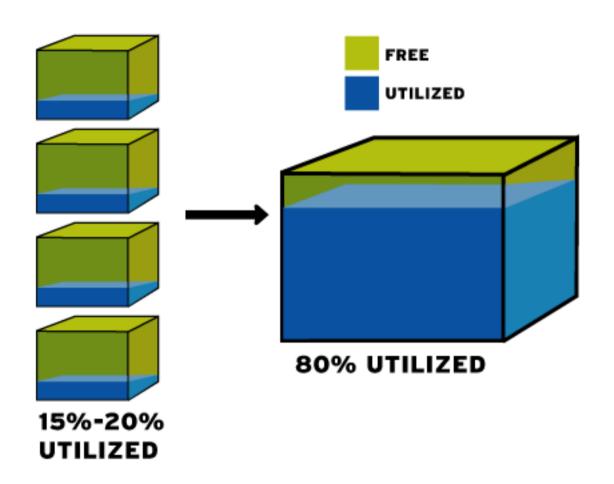






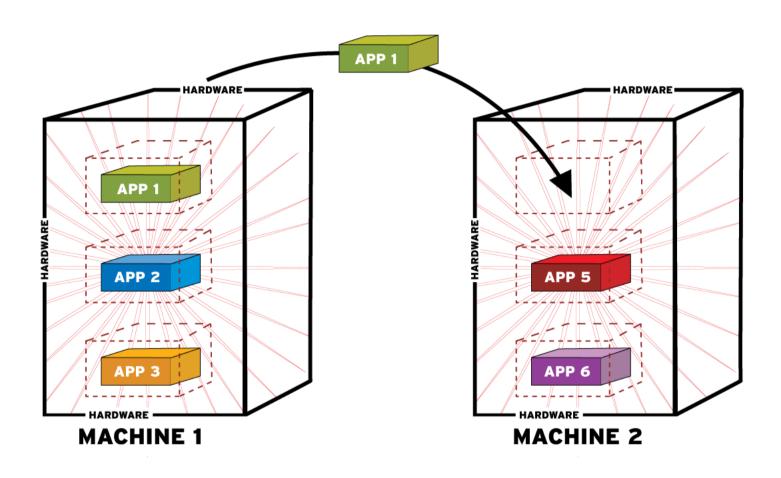


Server Virtualization: Efficiency





Server Virtualization: Agility





Server Virtualization

- Good
- Does not create a purchasing event for new systems
- Increases efficiency of the hardware
- Improves agility through live migration
- Bad
- Poor performance in some use cases
- High cost, so deployments limited to high consolidation rates: 10-20 guests per box
- Another vendor, another lock-in
- Proprietary
 - VMware ESX, Microsoft Hyper-V

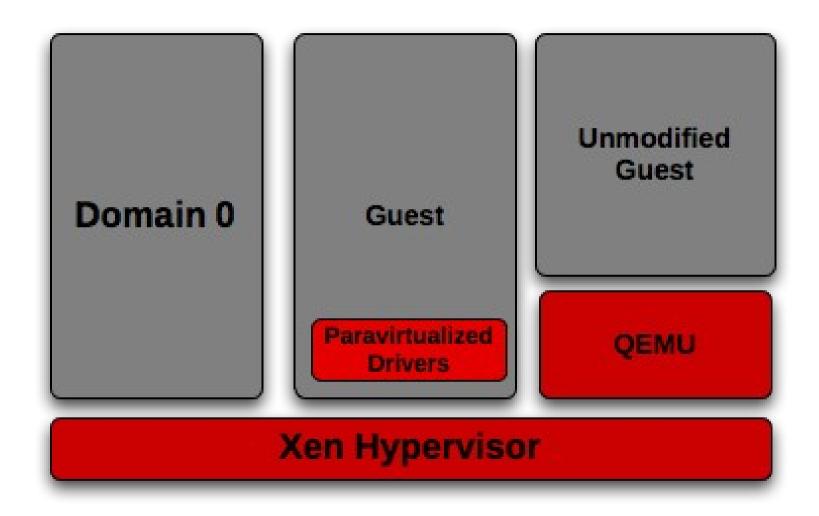


Open Source is Everywhere

- VMware and Linux
- Citrix XenSource and Xen
- Microsoft agreement with XenSource
- Red Hat and Xen
- Novell and Xen
- Sun and Xen
- Oracle and Xen

Maybe we should take a look at Xen.



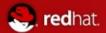


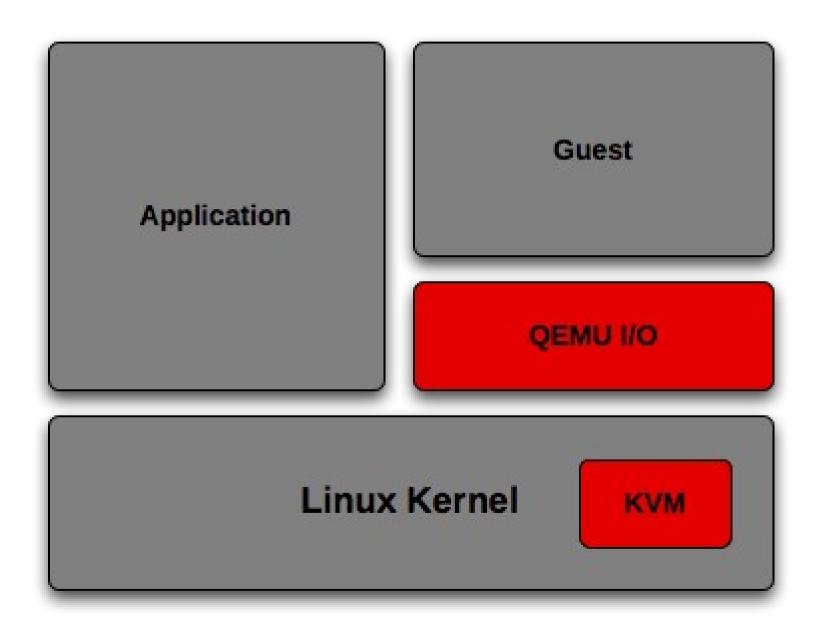


Xen Virtualization

- Good
- Great community
- Outstanding performance, even on heavy I/O
- Excellent hardware support
- No vendor lock-in
- Bad
- Maintenance headaches
- Needs a modified OS to shine

This seemed intractable, until the OSS community came to the rescue.







KVM Virtualization

- Good
- Great community
- Outstanding performance, even on heavy I/O
- Excellent hardware support
- No vendor lock-in
- Integrated with Linux kernel
- Bad
- Maintenance headaches
- Needs a modified OS to shine

But how do we handle Xen and KVM?



libvirt

- A common management API for hypervisors
- Near-total adoption: Novell, Red Hat, Sun, Oracle, etc.
- Eliminates hypervisor lock-in





A word on standards

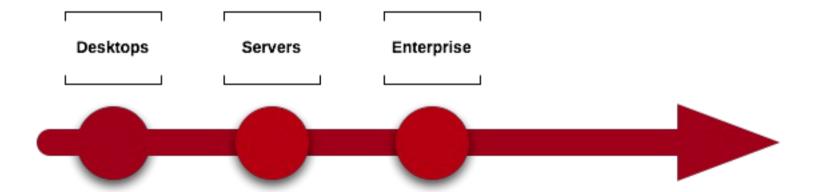
- Hypervisors are being commodified
- Libvirt provides a standard interface for interacting with hypervisors, so there's a level playing field for management tools.
- DMTF CIM management standard has a Server Virtualization, Partitioning and Clustering schema.
- libvirt-CIM project provides the CIM interface to any hypervisor via libvirt



Server Virtualization, Redux

- Bad
- Poor performance in some use cases
 - Fixed: Paravirtualization
- High cost, so deployments limited to high consolidation rates: 10-20 guests per box
 - Fixed: Integration of the OS and hypervisor
- Another vendor, another lock-in
 - Fixed: Libvirt, CIM disentangle the hypervisor from the management tools







What does a hypervisor need to do?

- Access and manage hardware
- Control resources
- Manage memory
- Manage processes
- Handle security

Sounds like an OS to me.

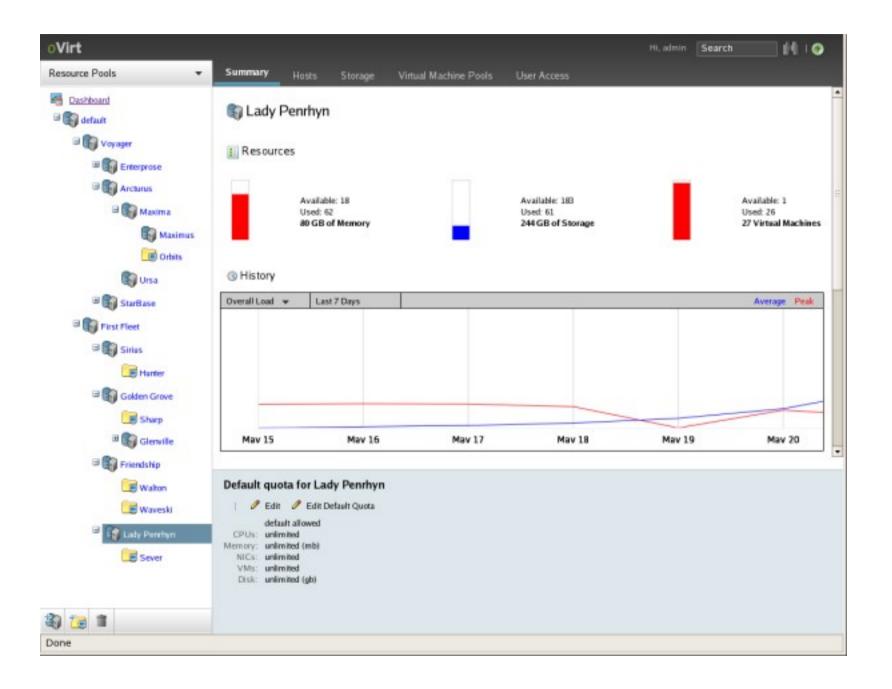


Convergence

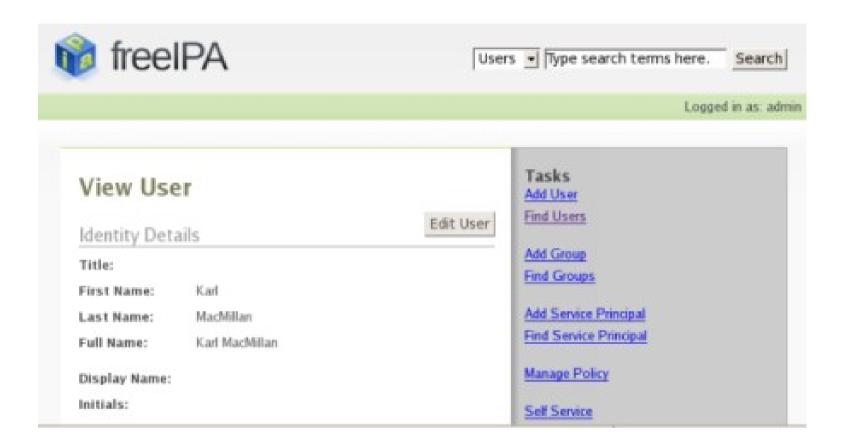
- Let's use our existing OS tools to manage hypervisors.
- We spent the last 10 years eliminating vendor lock-in on servers, why turn back now?

Open source projects are already leveraging existing OS infrastructure to manage virtual guests.











homebase

cluster

storage







- Minimum Required Quorum: 2

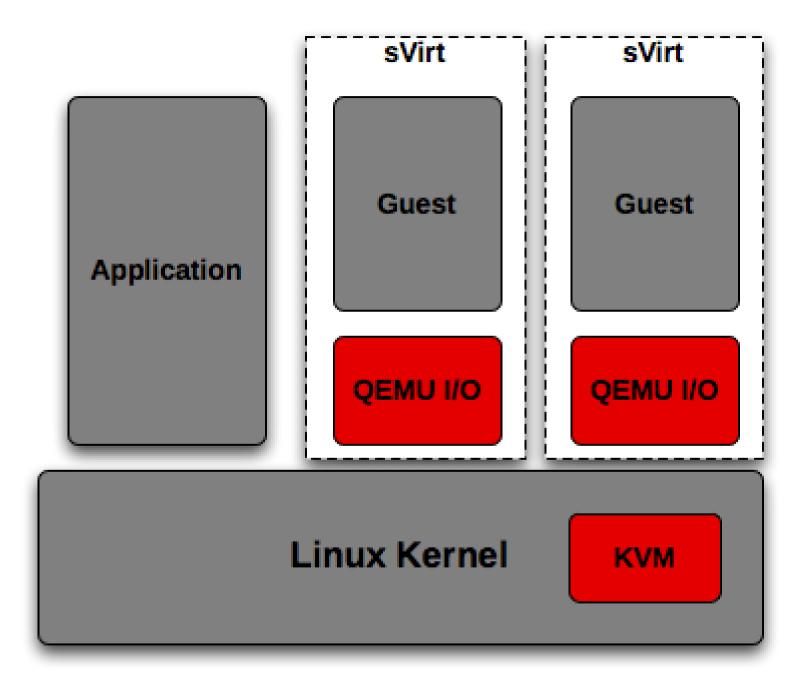
Nodes



Services









Virtualization and OSS

- OSS allows us to use the tools we've already built.
- OSS ensures interoperability and eliminates lock-in.
- OSS is innovating at an incredible rate.

I can't wait to see what happens next.



Thank You.